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private holdings was detrimental to the interests of th Government as that was not a sufficient incentive to the people to grow teak. The people, in many cases, remove the trees when young if they were likely to afford less facil ties to the other growths. He requested that the *kudivil* on such trees might be raised to one-half of their value.

Dewan's reply.—Steps are being taken to raise th *kudivila* on Royal trees from one-fourth to one-half.

20. The necessity for reducing the Thadivila of timber standing on Puduval lands.

Mr. T. A. Fernandez (Member, Nominated) said th under the existing rules, when *puduval* lands were reg tered, the applicants were asked to pay the value of t trees standing on them at the tariff rates. The tariff va of the timber would include the cost of felling, barki hauling and carting, which amounted to nearly Rs. 6 candy. In the case of timber standing on *puduval* lar those charges were not actually incurred by the Governm because the lands were registered with the trees sta ing thereon. There was, therefore, no justification for covering the *thadivila* at tariff rates, and he prayed that same might be reduced.

The Member then pointed out that there was als difference in the way of measuring the trees on *pud* lands by the Taluk authorities and the cut timber at depots by the Forest subordinates. The former meas the trees over the bark and within five feet of the gro while the latter did the measurement after the timber stripped of the bark and at the centre of the log. difference would come to about ten per cent of the cu contents. He said that the *puduval* applicants should the benefit of the favourable mode of measurement.

Dewan's reply.—The Division Peishkar and the servator of Forests will be asked to report on the sul with special reference to the Member's representations.

21. The hardships caused to the people by the further reservation of forests going on in the Chengannur taluk.

Mr. P. Narayana Pillai (Member, Chengannur t stated that nearly one-third of the total area of the had been reserved as forests and that cultivable lands not in consequence increased in proportion to the inc in the population. The decrease in the area cultivate the hill slopes was not only injurious to those culti but also to the *punja* cultivators of Central Travancor they were now devoid of the help they were gettin the hands of the former to begin their cultivation was regrettable that the Forest Department had no stopped reservation, even though several years had el since the issue of G. O. No. 2216, dated the February 1908. Recently, large areas were inc within the proposed reserves, which were either regi lands or long in the actual enjoyment of private p More than 30,000 acres of lands had thus been, at different reserved by the Forest Department. He particularly tioned the instance of the Kumaramperur North Ext Proposed Reserve and said that it contained within its b aries as now demarcated several registered lands. The r was of no use to the Government as it had not muc growth in it. He also said that the same was the cas the Chethakal, Karinkulam, Rajampara and Kumaran South Proposed Reserves. He therefore requested th

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Kumaramperur North Extension Reserve might be given up, and if that was not possible, to put it back so as to throw out one block including all the patta lands and to take a similar action in respect of the other proposed reserves mentioned by him.

Dewan's reply.—The Conservator of Forests says that the registered lands in the proposed Kumaramperur Extension Reserves will be thrown out. I have already promised to inspect the blocks before the Notifications under Section 18 of the Forest Regulation finally reserving the tracts are issued, and that will be done.

22. The difficulty of grazing &c. if the waste lands above the Northern Outlet Road between the 21st and 34th miles be reserved.

Mr. T. R. Lekshmana Singh (Member, Devicolam taluk) stated that the waste lands above the Northern Outlet Road between the 21st and 34th miles had been proposed for reservation by the Forest Department and the boundaries were now being cut on the ground. If those lands were reserved, the poor cultivators of the locality would be put to very great difficulties in the matter of grazing their cattle, as they would then have no other lands available for the purpose. Agricultural implements, leaf manure, building materials and fire-wood, which were so essential for their existence, would not be procurable anywhere, and they would also not be permitted to shoot the crop-destructive animals within the area. Further, the Marayur village, which now required extending owing to the increase of population, would not have the possibility in case the tract within the above area be reserved. One side of that village was all patta lands and the other three sides were sandal reserves. There were within the area about 2,500 acres of *sholas* quite suited for cardamom cultivation, but the proposal to reserve the area would hamper that industry also. For the above reasons, the Member prayed that the reservation of the block might be abandoned.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-25 P. M.

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